

Amendment to the Drawings:

The attached sheet of replacement drawing includes a change to Figure 2, to replace reference numeral 20 with reference numeral 21. This sheet replaces the Figure 2 replacement sheet previously filed by Applicant on July 21, 2004. Approval by the Examiner is respectfully requested.

Attachment: Replacement Drawing Sheet (1)

REMARKS

The present application was filed on January 12, 2001, with claims 1-32. In an Amendment filed July 21, 2004, Applicant canceled claims 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 22-26 without prejudice. Claim 31 is canceled herein. Claims 1-4, 6, 9, 12-21, 27-30 and 32 remain pending. Claims 1, 15, 21, 27-29 and 32 are the pending independent claims.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15-20 and 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over an article by Thorpe et al. entitled "The All-Digital Camcorder - The Arrival of Electronic Cinematography" (hereinafter "Thorpe") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,691,772 to Suzuki (hereinafter "Suzuki").

Claims 2 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe in view of Suzuki and U.S. Patent No. 5,008,739 to D'Luna et al. (hereinafter "D'Luna").

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe in view of Suzuki and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0030695 to Prabhu et al. (hereinafter "Prabhu").

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Thorpe in view of D'Luna.

In this response, Applicant traverses the §103(a) rejections, amends claims 29 and 32, and cancels claim 31. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and the remarks below.

With regard to the §103(a) rejection of claim 13 over Thorpe, Suzuki and Prabhu, Applicant traverses on the ground that the Prabhu reference is not available as prior art against the present application in a §103(a) rejection, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §103(c). The Prabhu reference was published on October 18, 2001, after the January 12, 2001 filing date of the present application. Also, the subject matter of the Prabhu reference and the claimed invention were, at the time the claimed invention was made, owned by or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person, namely, Eastman Kodak Company. Accordingly, the §103(a) rejection of claim 13 is believed to be improper, and should be withdrawn.

With regard to the §103(a) rejections of claims 2, 14 and 21, the Examiner in attempting to show motivation for the proposed combinations refers to

"Steinberg," but there is no Steinberg reference applied in the rejections themselves. See the Office Action at, for example, page 15, paragraph 5, page 16, paragraph 2, and page 18, paragraph 1. This reliance on Steinberg appears to be inadvertent, but the Examiner has nonetheless failed to meet the requirements for establishing proper *prima facie* cases of obviousness. Thus, the 103(a) rejections of claims 2, 14 and 21 are believed to be improper, and should be withdrawn.

With regard to the §103(a) rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15-20 and 27-32 over Thorpe and Suzuki, Applicant respectfully traverses.

A proper *prima facie* case of obviousness requires that the collective teachings of the proposed combination of references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations, and that there be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference or references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify or combine the reference teachings. See Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Eighth Edition, August 2001, §706.02(j).

Applicant submits that the Examiner has failed to establish a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness in the §103(a) rejection of 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15-20 and 27-32 over Thorpe and Suzuki, in that these references collectively fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations, and in that no cogent motivation has been identified for combining or modifying the reference teachings to reach the claimed invention.

Independent claim 1 is directed to a white balance picture correction process implemented in a digital camera having a processor, a memory and a user interface. The process includes the step of determining a white balance digital camera processing setting for a picture taking venue at a visit to the venue, saving the setting for the venue, and correcting pictures taken at a subsequent visit to the venue with the saved setting. In addition, the determining step further comprises capturing an image utilizing the digital camera and processing the captured image in the processor of the digital camera to determine the white balance setting. Also, the saving step further comprises storing the white balance setting in the memory of the digital camera in a file having an identifier which allows a user of the digital camera to correlate the identifier with the venue. The claim further specifies that the memory is configurable to store the determined white balance setting and at least one additional white balance setting for

another picture taking venue, with the determined white balance setting being selectable from the plurality of stored white balance settings, for use in the correcting step, via the user interface of the digital camera.

Thus, in the invention as set forth in claim 1, white balance settings for respective picture taking venues are stored in the memory, using file identifiers which facilitate selection of a particular one of the stored white balance settings upon a return visit to the corresponding venue. One advantage of this approach is that white balance settings do not have to be recomputed each time a photographer visits a given venue. See the specification at, for example, page 5, lines 15-29.

The Examiner argues that the proposed combination of Thorpe and Suzuki meets each and every limitation of claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The Thorpe reference at pages 22-23 and in FIG. 16b teaches that a given camera must utilize different plug-in set-up cards in order to support different "image looks." Thus, the Thorpe arrangement appears to expressly require that the photographer carry a separate plug-in card for each venue. This not only fails to meet the claim limitations, as the Examiner has acknowledged, but is a direct teaching away from the invention of claim 1. As noted above, claim 1 calls for storage of multiple white balance settings for different venues in respective files of a memory, such that a given one of the stored settings can be easily retrieved from the memory using a file identifier.

The Examiner argues that the missing teachings required to meet the claim 1 limitations are found in Suzuki, and more particularly in the teachings at column 4, lines 57-65, of Suzuki. However, the control tables 108 described in that section do not comprise white balance settings for particular picture taking venues, as required by claim 1. Instead, these control tables 108 contain information which is used to provide white balance correction based on generic, non-venue-specific factors such as the "kind of light source used to illuminate the subject." See Suzuki at, for example, column 5, lines 9-30, and column 7, lines 31-40.

Also, Applicant notes that Suzuki does not appear to pre-store a white balance setting for any particular picture taking venue. To the contrary, Suzuki teaches that the white balance setting used to provide white balance correction for pictures

taken at a given venue is recomputed upon each visit to the venue, based on the state of the white balance adjustment switch 120, the contents of the control tables 108, and actual color measurements from color measurement unit 130. See Suzuki at, for example, column 4, line 34, to column 5, line 8. This is made further apparent from, for example, FIG. 2 of Suzuki, and the corresponding text from column 3, line 62, to column 4, line 4:

Referring now to FIG. 2, therein depicted is a blocked [sic] diagram of the general structure of the preferred embodiment of the present invention. In particular, a white balance adjustment unit 503 is shown to receive inputs from an imaging unit 501, an adjustment mode selection unit 502, and a color measurement unit 504. Based on the inputs from the aforementioned imaging unit 501, the adjustment mode selection unit 502, and color measurement unit 504, the white balance adjustment unit 503 is able to perform accurate and efficient white balance adjustment.

Thus, it is clear that in Suzuki there is no storage of white balance settings for particular venues as set forth in claim 1. In fact, since Suzuki teaches storage of control tables 108 which contain only information that is based on generic, non-venue-specific factors, that reference actively teaches away from the limitations of claim 1.

Accordingly, the collective teachings of Thorpe and Suzuki fail to meet the limitations of independent claim 1.

Applicant further submits that the Examiner has not identified objective evidence of motivation to combine Thorpe and Suzuki or to modify their teachings to reach the limitations of claim 1.

As to motivation to combine Thorpe and Suzuki, the Examiner at page 4, paragraph 3, of the Office Action argues that the combination would be obvious "in order to provide the user with more than one option on each memory card." However, Thorpe suggests that a separate memory card is required for each white balance setting, and Suzuki does not teach any storage whatsoever of white balance settings specific to particular venues. Also, the Examiner states that "once the memory card has more than

one setting on it for different venues then a file identifier is needed.” Such a statement appears to indicate that the Examiner is using the teachings of the present application to demonstrate motivation for the proposed combination, which is clearly improper.

The Federal Circuit has stated that when patentability turns on the question of obviousness, the obviousness determination “must be based on objective evidence of record” and that “this precedent has been reinforced in myriad decisions, and cannot be dispensed with.” In re Sang-Su Lee, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Moreover, the Federal Circuit has stated that “conclusory statements” by an examiner fail to adequately address the factual question of motivation, which is material to patentability and cannot be resolved “on subjective belief and unknown authority.” Id. at 1343-1344. There has been no showing in the §103(a) rejection of objective evidence of record that would motivate one skilled in the art to combine Thorpe and Suzuki to produce the particular limitations in question. Instead, the proposed combination appears to be based on a piecemeal reconstruction of the claimed invention, with the benefit of hindsight, rather than on any objective evidence of motivation. Accordingly, the §103(a) rejection of independent claim 1 is believed to be improper and should be withdrawn.

Independent claims 15, 27 and 28 are believed allowable for reasons similar to those identified above with regard to claim 1.

Independent claims 29 and 32 have each been amended to incorporate the limitations of dependent claim 31, now canceled. Applicant submits that there is no teaching or suggestion in the proposed combination of Thorpe and Suzuki regarding a user interface which allows both naming of and selecting from white balance correction values, as recited.

The dependent claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons identified above with regard to their respective independent claims.

It is believed that the claims in the application are allowable over the prior art and such allowance is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees in connection with this communication to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account No. 05-0225.

A duplicate copy of this communication is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Pamela R. Crocker", is written over a horizontal line.

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Enclosures: Replacement Drawing Sheet (1)